MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....H. H. BRIGHTMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1859.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
1:30 A. M.	12:50 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:15 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.

7:25 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

9:15 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

7:25 A. M.	9:25 A. M. (Sun'ys, 11:00)	9:00 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:25 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:30 P. M.	11:20 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

12:00 M.	2:35 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
3:30 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR SOUTHWOOD AND THE EAST.

The Collingwood Line of first-class steamers—one every day, from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water st., connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations for passengers, leave the different transportation docks every day for Buffalo.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &c.

The Steamer Gazelle leaves Johnson & Olmsted's dock at 8 o'clock in the morning, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR CHICAGO, &c.

The steamer Traveller leaves Johnson & Olmsted's dock every evening, at 9 o'clock, for Chicago and intermediate ports.

The Fall Trade in Breadstuffs.

The New York *Herald* confidently looks forward to a very active business in breadstuffs this fall and is also of the opinion that the export of wheat and wheat flour will be larger than was ever known before. The *Herald* considers the subject carefully, and thus states the grounds upon which it arrives at this conclusion:

An impression prevails in certain quarters that the low price of wheat is an injury to this country and that it will prevent shipments to Europe. Two more palpable fallacies it were hard to imagine. There can be no greater boon to this country than cheap flour; and it is, in reality, only when flour is cheap that the foreign trade in it is active and remunerative to all parties concerned. A few figures will make these propositions plain and obvious.

It is supposed that the total wheat crop of the United States this year will be 200,000,000 bushels, or at least 25,000,000 bushels larger than the great crop ever known before. Of this crop it is safe to estimate that the people of this country will consume rather more than four bushels per head each; thus assuming, according to the usual estimate, that the aggregate population of the country is now 30,000,000 we must set down 125,000,000 of the 200,000,000 bushels for home consumption. It is only after these 125,000,000 bushels have been grown, harvested, and ground into sweet, wholesome flour, that the country can begin to think of exporting wheat. This simple statement shows how great a boon cheap grain is to this country.—When wheat is $1 a bushel every human being in the country procures the usual supply of this necessary food for $4 a year; when wheat is $2 a bushel, the same necessary of life costs each person $8. The prospect is, at present, that food will be twice as cheap this winter as it was in 1856 and 1857; which is merely another form of stating that the aggregate general prosperity will be twice as great now as then. Cheap and abundant food is the first essential requisite to successful industry, prosperous enterprise and increasing population. Instead of complaining of the low price of grain, as people are heard to do in Wall and South streets, it is really a matter of hearty and profound congratulation and thankfulness to Providence.

On the other hand, the cheapness of grain is no bar to its export. If after the people of this country are supplied, there remain 75,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat, it is very evident that it must go abroad to countries where they have no surplus. It will not, under any circumstances, be kept here to rot in our warehouses. If there are good harvests in foreign countries, the price will not be as high as it would be if the foreign harvests were bad; but whether the foreign farmers have been fortunate or unfortunate, sound American wheat will always command some price in foreign markets, and to get that price instead of rotting, it will be sent abroad. At the present time wheat is held here too high to be shipped to Liverpool at a profit.—But this arises simply from the fact that our home supply of sound wheat has fallen very low; as soon as the new grain begins to come freely to market, the price will fall, and the decline will not be checked until a point is reached which leaves a profit on shipments to Europe. The natural course of prices may be disturbed for a time by speculative movements, but in the long run, the law of supply and demand must operate. As soon as the price falls to a point which permits shipments to Europe, they will begin, and will go on until the whole of our surplus—say 75,000,000 bushels—is exhausted.

An examination of the trade circulars does not confirm the gloomy apprehensions of those who go about complaining that we are going to get nothing for our grain. At the present market price of new American wheat in Liverpool, it would pay a handsome profit if it could be bought here at $1 a bushel.—And every grain merchant will certify that the average cost of wheat shipped at this port to Europe for the past ten years has been under, and not over, $1 a bushel.

In a word, we have a surplus of wheat this year of 75,000,000 bushels—about twice our average surplus, and, at present rates in foreign market, this wheat will command more than the average price obtained for American wheat shipped to Europe during the past ten years.

It remains to be seen how the foreign grain market will fluctuate during the autumn.—There are those who look for a further fall in grain in Europe. But there are many reasons for anticipating the very reverse. The production of the grain bearing countries of Europe must be affected by the enormous diversion of labor from agriculture which has been caused by the war. Neither the English nor the French harvests are yet out of danger.—The Russian crop, we know, has suffered from drought. And even supposing that the European crops prove everywhere as bountiful as they were last year, the price of wheat in England is very low at present; very considerably below the average for the past ten years. On the whole, the weight of probability is rather in favor of prices in Europe than against them; and the prospect is fair for a grain export from hence this fall greater than the largest heretofore known.

We are aware that some plausible arguments may be advanced here in the West, against the *Herald*'s low-price theory, but still if we look at the subject from a disinterested stand point, the correctness of its position can not be questioned. Farmers may be disappointed at not getting the prices for their wheat, that the condition of affairs in the old world, a few weeks ago, led them to anticipate, but they should remember that they have been blessed with a most bountiful yield, and that good crops and moderate prices must prove a greater benefit to all classes, than poor crops and high prices.—*All* branches of industry will profit by the former state of things; the latter would be beneficial only to *a few* while injurious to the masses. They should also bear in mind that unusually high prices for breadstuffs can only be the result of an unusual derangement of commerce and agriculture, the evil influences of which are *always*, sooner or later, felt.

But we hardly think that such very low prices will prevail this fall as one might suppose, from the present condition of the markets. Just now the wheat market is suffering from the effects a terrible re-action, the result of the wild speculation that was rife, at the opening of the war. As soon as the effects of this re-actionary movement pass away, prices must seek their true level. Another consideration that should be taken into account is the fact that the new crop is at the least calculation 25 per cent better in *quality* than that now on the market, and will therefore be so much more valuable.

In regard to the reasons the *Herald* gives for expecting a lively trade this fall, we may add that there are no promises of high prices in the future sufficiently encouraging to induce farmers to take the risks of hoarding their produce, while many of them are in such circumstances that it becomes a necessity to dispose of their surplus grain as soon as it is ready for market. We agree therefore with the *Herald* that there is every prospect of an active business in breadstuffs the coming fall.

The Chiriqui Gold Discoveries.

The arrival of the *Moses Taylor* at New York, brings the announcement of discoveries of $100,000 worth of gold images in a turracca, or Indian tomb, at Chiriqui, on the Isthmus. BALL and BLACK, the silversmiths on Broadway, have one exhibition several of the images, they are pronounced to be rude imitations of animals and birds, and probably were originally made for idols.

One is a human figure about three inches high, with the head of a monster. Another a spread eagle. Another a frog, and there are a variety of nondescripts that will make an highly interesting study for the lovers of Indian antiquities. Some of the images are of gold mixed with copper alloy; but the greater part are of 20 carat gold. There was considerable excitement on the subject of Panama, and on the 15th of July, three clipper schooners were advertised to sail for the "diggins" with passengers and freight.

Chiriqui is the name common to a river, lagoon and archipelago in New Grenada, in the department of the Isthmus. The river after a northward course, enters the lagoon, which is separated from the Caribbean Sea by the Chiriqui Archipelago. The Chiriqui lagoon is a spacious bay with three entrances, and capable of containing ships of the largest class. It extends along the coast about 90 miles, and 40 to 50 miles inland.—David is one of the small towns on the Archipelago. The Panama *Star and Herald* has some interesting facts in regard to the images.

A PARDONABLE MISTAKE.—Speaking of the comments of the Republican Press upon the CASS-LE CLERC letter, the *Jeffersonian* gravely says:

"The Republicans may be compared to the renowned Knight, Don Quixote de La Mancha. They have mistaken wind-mills for giants.

GEN. CASS, who has heretofore passed for a "giant" in the Democratic Party, will hardly thank the *Jeffersonian* for setting him down as a "wind mill." Still, there is more truth, than poetry, in the description: and the Republican Papers may thank the Sancho Panza of the *Jeffersonian* for setting the matter right.

NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN MILWAUKEE.—A new Democratic paper is soon to appear at Milwaukee. A. Calkins editor. It will be a good one.—*Appleton Crescent.*

We take pleasure in copying the above fact. There is now *no* Democratic paper in Milwaukee, and Mr. Calkins is eminently qualified to publish a good one.—Success to him.—*Chicago Herald.*

We *did* suppose that the *News*, *Seebote*, *Banner and Volksblatt* were all "democratic papers"; but as the Chicago *Herald*, the organ of the Buchanan Administration and the National Democratic Party, declares that there is no such thing in Milwaukee, it is clear that we must have been mistaken. Pray where are the *News*, *Seebote*, &c. to "go to," if turned out of the Democratic Party?

THE CHOICE OF MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Daily *Herald*, referring to the next Presidential election, speaks of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, as "the first choice of the people of Michigan in the last two Presidential contests and *now!*" The State of Wisconsin shares in this sentiment and will gladly give her electoral vote in 1860 to Senator SEWARD, as the ablest Statesman of the day.

A HUSBAND SHOOTS HIS WIFE.—From the New Orleans *Picayune* we learn that on the 10th inst., a melancholy accident happened near Brandon, Miss. A Mrs. JACKSON had occasion to go during the night to the window of the room in which, with her husband, she had been sleeping. While engaged in arranging the blind or shutter, the husband awoke and seized his gun, supposing that some felonious intruder was in the room. Mrs. JACKSON advanced towards the bed, although her husband called out to her to stop, or he should fire, and he actually discharged his musket at her, and she at once fell dead. He then turned to the place where he supposed his wife was lying beside him, to tell her that he had killed some one, when, not finding her, the truth flashed upon him that he had shot his own wife. This is the story; it is almost incredible.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN LOMBARDY.—The old Austrian laws are abolished, and the following decree issued:

"That in the lombard provinces all the citizens, whatever the religion they profess, are equal before the law and shall equally enjoy all civil and political rights as in the older provinces of the monarchy. All orders and regulations of contrary effect are abrogated."

It is to be seen whether this right will be abrogated by the new Italian Confederation.

RETIREMENT OF BISHOP KEMPER.—We see it stated that Bishop KEMPER is about to resign the commission he has so long held as Bishop of the Northwest, and to officiate only as Bishop of Wisconsin. The *Church Record* in announcing his determination to retire from the field of Missionary labor, speaks of his service in this wise:

For a quarter of a century he has traveled over these great prairies, and up and down these magnificent rivers, planting everywhere the Church of God, till his name is a household word from the Wabash to the St. Peters. Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, have all marched into the line of our great army of Dioceses under his leadership, and Kansas and Nebraska will soon follow. When he took the charge of these imperial regions, scarcely half a dozen clergy ministered in all the territory now occupied by these States. There are over one hundred and fifty here now. The work that has been accomplished here by his indefatigable energy, and self-denying devotion, no arithmetic can compute. Ever ready, never tiring, unselfish to a fault, disdaining ease, he has given himself up to his Master's work, in a measure and degree unsurpassed since apostolic days. No Bishop of the Church of Christ in America, ever traveled more thousands of miles in the discharge of his holy duties, or planted the banner of the Cross in more unoccupied territory, or conquered for the Redeemer's church, finer empires than Bishop Kemper has done.

THE CROPS.—From all parts of this county, and the adjacent territory, we have the unanimous report that the crops on the whole never looked better. There is only one seriously anticipated danger to wheat, and that is the chintz bug, which has appeared in some places. Whether it will prove widespread is yet uncertain. The average yield of wheat per acre in this county, if not seriously affected by the bug nor wasted in harvesting, will not fall short of 25 bushels, which must be three times that of last year. Besides a much larger area was sown. Rye, oats and corn are all much above the average. Grass is rather lighter than usual, while potatoes on dry land will be nearly a failure unless we have rain soon.

We warn the warehouse-men of Green Bay and Milwaukee to "spread out," to accommodate a few millions bushels wheat from up this way.—*Berlin Courant, July 28th.*

FIRST LOAD OF NEW WHEAT.—The first load of new wheat was raised by Messrs. Cobb & Campbell, of the town of Clinton, and purchased by the Farmers' Mills at 95 cents a bushel. It is the California wheat, cut the 15th inst., and is a bright, though not very large berry.—*Janesville Gazette of yesterday.*

HARVESTING.—Last Monday morning, many of the farmers in this and other towns in Jefferson County commenced harvesting their wheat crop, which they acknowledge is of a very superior quality, being plump and heavy and far surpassing that of last year.—*Jeffersonian, July 28.*

College Regatta at Worcester—Harvard Victorious.

The first Annual College Union Boat Club Regatta, which came off yesterday on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass., and which was participated in by students from Yale College and Brown and Harvard Universities, the last named proving the victors, was one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever witnessed in the Eastern States, and will no doubt be the initiative for a long series of similarly interesting yearly exhibitions.

The College regatta, it will be remembered, was postponed from last year on account of the death of one of the Yale crew.

Four boats were entered from three Colleges as follows:

Brown University entered the Atlanta, a six-oared, streak boat. This is the only club boat belonging to Brown University—is heavily built and was never designed for racing.

Yale College entered the college boat Yale, a six-oared shell, just finished by Makay, of New York, and manned by a picked crew from the Yale navy. The model is beautiful, and the Yale was far the best boat entered.

Harvard University entered the Avon, a six-oared lapped streak, built by Coyle, of St. Johns. She is owned by four gentlemen of the Senior class, and manned by a crew from the two upper classes.

This college also entered their fashions boat, "The Harvard," a six-oared shell boat, built by Makay, in 1857. This is the college race boat, and was manned by the six best oarsmen in the college.

Mr. Makay has lately built a new shell for this crew, to carry a coxswain, but the old boat was pulled on this occasion.

The waters of the lake were perfectly still; and the shores near the judges stand were crowded with people to the number of four or five thousand, many seats being erected for the occasion.

At four and a half P. M., the boats came in line and presented a very neat appearance, the red handkerchiefs and white shirts of the Harvard crew being particularly striking.

At the start the boats kept close together. The Harvard taking the lead, the Avon kept close behind, and the Atlanta slowly dropped astern.

The Harvard then pulled ahead, leaving a close contest between the Avon and Yale, who kept changing places as far as the stake, where the Yale was thirty seconds ahead.

As the boats came down from the stake the red caps of the Harvard appeared far in advance. They were followed at a respectable distance by the Yale and Avon. The Atlanta still kept far behind.

The Harvard crew came in pulling seemingly at great ease, with the quick clean stroke for which they are so noted. As the boats neared the judges stand loud cheers were given for them, particularly for the winners. The course was a mile and half and repeat. The time as follows:

Harvard—Nineteen minutes and eighteen seconds

Yale—Twenty minutes and twenty seconds.

Avon—Twenty-one minutes and thirty-one seconds.

Atlanta—Twenty-four minutes and forty seconds.

The names of the Harvard are as follows: C. Crowninguishield, stroke; W. H. Forbes, E. G. Abbott, H. S. Russell, J. H. Wales, J. H. Ellison, bow.

In justice to the Atlanta it should be added that their boat was heavy and they had no hopes of competition with the shells.

The Avon, too, is a lap streak boat, and was at a great disadvantage in rowing against the Yale.

The sport ended with a brisk shower, which quickly scattered the spectators, who otherwise greatly enjoyed the afternoon.

The prize consisted of a set of flags, which were given to the Harvard crew amidst great applause.—*N. Y. Herald, July 27.*

THE CITY.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Religious Services will be held to-morrow, as follows:

A. M. P. M.

St. Paul's, Episcopal, Rev. ——, cor. Mason and Jefferson Sts.....10½ 7½
St. John's, Episcopal, Rev. David Keene, 6th Ward.....10½ 7½
St. James Episcopal, Rev. J. F. T. Ingraham, Spring Street Hill.....10½ 7½
Free Church of the Atonement, Episcopal, corner of Jefferson and Michigan streets, Rev. E. W. Spaulding.....10½ 3½
Episcopal Mission to Germans, Rev. ——, Pedelaqe, Missionary, Third street, West side of the river, opposite Flour Mills, service.....10½
First Presbyterian, Rev. S. H. Spees, corner Milwaukee and Michigan streets.....10½ 7½
North Presbyterian, Rev. John M. Buchanan, corner Milwaukee and Martin streets.....10½ 4
Church of the Redeemer, corner of Hanover and Park sts., Fifth Ward, Rev. S. Day, pastor.....10½ 7½
Plymouth Congregational, Rev. ——, corner Milwaukee and Oneida sts.....10½ 7½
Spring Street Congregational Church, Rev. Wm. De Loss Love, corner Spring and Sixth sts.....10½ 3
West Congregational Church, Rev. J. Perry, corner of Jefferson and Martin streets.....10½ 7½
Methodist, Spring Street, Rev. J. M. Walker.....10½ 7½
Summerfield M. E. Church, cor. Van Buren and Biddle sts., Rev. A. Cooley.....10½ 7½
Asbury M. E. Church, Rev. A. C. Manvel.....10½ 7½
Fifth Street M. E. Church, Grove House, between Prairie and Tamarack streets, P. Minnegar, Rev.....10½ 7½
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, corner of Michigan and Van Buren streets.....10½ 7½
First Baptist, Rev. ——, corner Milwaukee and Wisconsin Streets.....10½ 7½
West Baptist Church, Rev. John Jackson, Sycamore, corner Third and Ogden sts.....10½ 7½
German Baptist Church, Armenian, Rev. Edward Grimm, 4th ward.....10½ 3
St. John's Cathedral, Catholic, Bishop Henni, near Court House.....10½ 3
St. Gall's, Catholic, Rev. F. X. Debnen, 2nd street.....10½ 3
St. Mary's Catholic, German, Rev. Dr. ——, Smithtown, corner Main and Biddle sts.....10 3
Trinity, Catholic, German, Rev. Joseph Sadler, 5th Ward.....10 3
St. Joseph Church, Catholic, Rev. J. Heilbauer, Pastor, 4th Ward.....10 2
Evan. Lutheran, German, Rev. A. Mallhausen, 5th St.....10½ 2
Dutch Reformed Hollard Church, Rev. J. Borss, between Ninth and Tenth sts.....9½ 2&7
Holland Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. W. Van Deven, corner of Ninth and Eighteenth streets, 8th Ward.....9½ 2
German Baptist Church, Rev. ——, Theodore Olbright, pastor, cor. Chestnut and West Water streets.....10½ 3
Scandinavian Lutheran Church, Rev. A. Schoie, cor. Reed and Scott sts., 5th Ward.....10
Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lapham st., between Second and Third Avenues, 8th Ward, Rev. H. L. Talberg.....10
Church of the Redeemer, Unitarian, Rev. N. A. Staples, Cass st., between Martin and Division streets.....10½ 7½

SENTINEL READING ROOM.

WE have opened in connection with our new Counting Room, 397 East Water st., a Reading Department, where all the leading Daily Papers in the United States and Canada are regularly pinned on file, for the benefit of those who may wish to see them. Strangers visiting the city are invited to avail themselves of our "Free Reading Room" at their pleasure.

POOR DOG TRAY.—The cow question is about to be engulphed,—swallowed up in that more dreadful one—of dogs. To those who are crying out to the Police to kill and spare not, we would reveal the horrible fact that between three and four hundred dogs have been stricken with strychnia since the edict went forth. This enormous number of dead curs does not seem to have diminished the number of living ones, it is true, but our Police are doing their best, and those who are anxious to see the returns may investigate them at the Chief's office.—People having dogs of any worth, may take a hint from this and muzzle them at once.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A BOY.—Thursday afternoon the wife of one of our most respectable citizens was out "boat riding" in company with a mere lad; when passing through the straight cut, by some unaccountable means the lady was precipitated into the water. Without a moment's hesitation, the lad, P. F. SMITH, plunged in to her rescue, and, we are told, succeeded without any other assistance, in extricating her, and with the exception of a little fright neither of them was "the worse" for the unexpected plunge.

OUR REPORT OF THE TRIAL.—Our readers will find reported below a portion of the evidence in the case of the State *vs.* S. M. BOOTH. We have inserted stars in those places where the nature of the testimony was such as to be unfit for publication.

— * * they —— * * he * * * for * —— * to * at * the * * * * * * * evidence * * * * witness retired. * *

OFF FOR IRELAND.—Our old friend and fellow-citizen PATRICK MALLOY, who has resided in Milwaukee these ten, or twelve years past, and has always followed an honest calling, leaves to-day on a brief visit to Ireland, the country of his birth. We cordially wish him a prosperous journey, a pleasant visit, and a safe return.

HARVEST WEATHER.—Nothing could be finer for the harvest than our weather for the last ten days. We have have had an uninterrupted succession of bright, cool sunshiny days, with a fresh breeze, all the while, from the North and East.

THAT BOOK.—Certain of our exchanges are in the habit of penning ironical puffs of our contemporary, the *News*, for humorous reasons of their own, and no matter how monstrous, our jolly compiler, the poet, transfers them *in toto*, to his columns. Within the past six months (we believe) a great addition seems to have been made to the corps of that paper, in the shape of an "unparalleled Commercial man." A prodigy of mercantile sagacity. A walking, indicting synopsis of cent per cent wisdom, and a genius to boot, who not only grasped everything transpiring in the commercial world, with one effort of his gigantic mind, but had that higher qualification, the power of communicating his greatness by eloquent commercial leaders, burning statistics, to the enraptured dealers throughout the West. At least, all this was told of him by the jolly locale, and duly echoed by the jolly friends of said locale, throughout the State. *And it is all true.* We cannot for a moment doubt the superiority, the enterprise, or the genius of the acquisition.—Nor can any one, who has ever encountered him while in the pursuit of his arduous duty. Imagine a man of splendid parts, rather loose clothing, and eyes that dwell in futurity altogether, coming down Water street. The man is accompanied by a book. None of your pocket memorandas—none of your note-paper affairs—but a book of the *genus* ledger and family *octavo*. A book that presently becomes the only point of sight upon which your vision can rest. The man sinks away to invisibility; you see only a vast book and a monstrous pencil; you watch it going round corners, and working itself through crowds; view it with admiration, astonishment, consternation. You follow it to the Chamber of Commerce, and breathlessly watch its sharp edge running between private groups of merchants, like a entwater of Enterprise as it is; see it march up to a hob-nobbing couple of wheat men, and open itself under their noses; see it chase a lumber dealer, two squares,—throughout the day the unweaned book glides through the high and by-ways, of the city, gleaning. Such a thorough commercial book was never known, and the only question that remains unsettled, in connection with the genius and octave, is, *what* becomes of the *gleanings?* Has anybody ever discovered any of the mercantile treasures, picked up by this book? Verily, we believe that instead of publishing them, our book stores them up somewhere, after the manner of a miserly book, and is content in the mere glory of his exertions, and the appreciation of the jolly post.

ORGAN.—The fine instrument recently constructed under the supervision of Mr. LE DUOIT, is remaining at the work-room of Mr. O'BRIEN, on Michigan street, where it may be visited at any hour of the day. It is in many respects, a superior piece of workmanship, and one of which Milwaukee may justly be proud. It stands eleven feet high, and is eight feet wide by six feet deep.

It has 18 stops, *viz:* Pedal check; Principal, 8 feet; Viola d'Gamba, 8 feet; Hold Flote, 8 feet; Bourdon Bass, 8 feet; Octave, 4 feet; Bellows Signal; Pedal and great; Pedal Bass; Flageolette 2 feet; Flute a Chemines, 4 feet; Flute Angelique, 8 feet; and Tremulant. The most of our resident musicians have already examined this organ, and speak highly of its tone and capacity.

A CLIPPER YACHT.—Sorensen, at his yard over the river, is completing a handsome little sail craft designed for yachting on the Bay. She is 31 feet long, 12 feet beam, and 4 1-2 feet deep, with cabin capable of accommodating six or eight persons. She is to be called the "*Fayaway*" after Melville's Indian girl in "Typee."—*Green Bay Advocate.*

The said "clipper yacht" is said to belong to Colonel CHARLES D. ROBINSON, of the Green Bay *Advocate*, who is as much at home on the water, as in his editorial *sanctum*. We promise ourselves the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the "*Fayaway*" ere another moon has waxed and waned.

THE "PICAYUNE" of this week is decidedly rich. Those in want of funny papers should subscribe for this weekly. One of the best things in the last number, is a picture of LOUIS NAPOLEON in Austrian dress, with the following: "*The last Telegraphic despatch from the Emperor of the French.*—The war is ended, peace proclaimed between the Emperor of Austria and myself; we have embraced and exchanged meerschaums. Italy may go to the devil. I have been wearing all day the Emperor of Austria's cocked hat."

PEOPLE'S COFFEE POT.—Our friend N. W. Dean, presented us with a coffee pot. We took it home, put in the coffee with our own hands and personally superintended the making. The result was all that we could hope, and enables us to pronounce, of our own knowledge, the "People's Coffee Pot" as the achievement of the age, in that line. It is manufactured by Goodrich & Johnson, hardware manufacturers, Milwaukee. This firm are also engaged in putting up house furnaces and kitchen ranges which we have heard very highly spoken of by those who have tried them. They have just placed a range in the kitchen of the Capitol House, which has excited unbounded admiration in that tip-top establishment.—*Madison Patriot.*

PRIZES.—The Executive Committee of the ninth annual fair to be held in Milwaukee in September, have offered three prizes of $25 each for the Essays. The first for an essay of not less than 25 or more than 50 pages of foolscap manuscript, on the best system of general farm arrangement; the second for the best plans, constructions and arrangements of farm buildings, &c., and the best essay on Horticulture.

FOR THE EAST VIA COLLINGWOOD.—The splendid fast sailing steamer *Fountain City*, Capt. PECK, leaves DOUSMAN & Co's dock to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 9 o'clock, touching at Mackinaw and all intermediate ports. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 70, East Water street, J. MCCARTY agent.

LATE NEW YORK PAPERS.—We are indebted to BAMFORD & BALDWIN, News Agents at the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. Depot, for New York papers in advance of the mail. Messrs. BAMFORD & BALDWIN have always on hand the latest New York dailies, weeklies and periodicals.

FOR THE EAST.—The upper cabin steam packet *Iowa*, Capt. JONES, leaves G. D. DOUSMAN's dock to-day at 3 P. M. for Buffalo and intermediate ports. For passage apply at the Company's office foot of East Water street, JOHN A. GRIFFIN, agent.

PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—A partial eclipse of the Sun was observable in this city, yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock P. M. The obscuration was so slight, and the sunlight so brilliant in the cloudless sky, that smoked glass had to be brought into requisition to see the sight.

SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY.—It is too bad that those 28 splendid building lots situated in ROBERT DAVIES' Subdivision on Spring St. Avenue, are to be sold by the Sheriff to-day, at 2 o'clock, but it will be a good chance for mechanics and others, to buy a good lot at their own price. It being a foreclosure sale they must be sold to the highest bidder. It

ELDER WARREN will lecture at Good Templar's Hall, near the Custom House, on Sunday, at 3 and 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Courts.

In the Circuit Court the case of the State vs. S. M. BOOTH is still progressing slowly.

MUNICIPAL COURT—HIS HONOR, JUDGE FOOTE, PRESIDING.—THURSDAY, July 29.—N. Murphy, drunk; penalty $1,00 or five days imprisonment. Execution issued.

J. Flaherty, drunk and disorderly; penalty $3,00 and costs.

A. S. Seybanm and John Byros, drunk and disorderly. The former fined $1,00 or five days, the latter $3,00 or ten days imprisonment. Committed.

H. Zekind, disorderly; penalty and costs $6,08. Paid.

THE letter in yesterday's *News*, signed W. K., establishing the superiority of the station eating-house at Mazomanie, and testifying to the gentlemanly character of the host, is what we call emphatically *sound*.

MORTON & FOWLER, the enterprising firm that formerly occupied the store in Young's Block, have opened under the Baptist Church on Wisconsin street. Their new store is already stocked, and they are ready to meet their former customers.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. AUMITAGE, of Maine, will officiate at St. Paul's Church to-morrow.

SAMUEL I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate, Money & Insurance Broker.

I OFFER my services for the negotiation of Notes, Mortgages, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, and for the *obtaining of Loans*. Also, for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE. Taxes paid. Abstracts of titles furnished. Collections made in all parts of the country.

Marine and Fire Insurance Effected,
in the best Companies, at the lowest rates.

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Office of Merchants' & Traders' Ins. Co., Michigan street, under Newhall House. mc1026d6dtfsipp

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CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
my14ES3M-1stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

NOTICE.—EDWARD P. ALLIS has opened an office under the State Bank, entrance on East Water street just north of Michigan street, and will give his attention to buying, selling or exchanging real estate and securities, and any other business which may require the services of an agent. my28-1d6dm1stpp

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE in the *Manitowoc Tribune*, Daily and Weekly. The *Tribune* is the largest weekly, and the *only* daily paper north of Milwaukee. Terms, cash in advance. SMITH & STONE, Publishers dtf

☞ Look out for imitations of Lee & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons. sep10-d4mwly

☞ DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Private Physicians. Office, 134 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis. my23d1y

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURnished, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block. 15d21

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Thompson & Work, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts due said firm are to be paid in H. A. Work, who will discharge settle all claims against the late firm.

Milwaukee, July 23, 1859.

J. P. THOMPSON,
H. A. WORK.

H. A. WORK will continue the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of Thompson & Work, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

jy28d6dtw. H. A. WORK.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM CLARKE AND JOHN H. JONES have this day formed a co-partnership under the style and name of CLARKE & JONES, to carry on the Auction business, and we will give our personal attention to all work that we may be favored with.

jy14d6m3w

A BLOODLESS VICTORY!!!
1,000,000 BOXES SOLD OF
MOREHEAD'S
MAGNETIC PLASTER

THIS ENORMOUS QUANTITY OF this Invaluable Remedy has been purchased by citizens of the United States during the short time it has been before the public. The reason for this extraordinary success is simply in the actual truth and value of the article. No one buys the MAGNETIC PLASTER without becoming its friend. It performs all that is promised, and carries with it its own recommendation. Truly this is a Victory—peaceful and bloodless—but we believe not less glorious than the triumphs of war, with its train of carnage and desolation.

The MAGNETIC PLASTER is undoubtedly the Greatest Strengthener and Pain Destroyer that Science has yet discovered. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if Pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the Pain has vanished. The Plaster magnetises the Pain away, and

PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.

Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Coughs and Colds, Pains and Aches of every Kind, are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and, with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest, safest, pleasantest and cheapest remedy in existence. Its application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant. Its use is agreeable, and without annoyance or trouble. Its price is within reach of all—rich or poor; all may have it, and all should have it who are sick, and suffering in any way.

FARMERS and PLANTERS should always be supplied with the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It will be the Good Physician in many households, ready at all times and at instant notice.

Put up in air-tight tin boxes. Each box will make six to eight Plasters, and any child can spread them. Price, twenty-five cents per box, with full and plain directions.

D. O. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
Inventor and Proprietor, 19 Walker St., N. Y.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN GENUINE MEDICINES EVERYWHERE. dec18d6m23dawmly

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J. J. McGRATH & CO.,
21 Wisconsin Street,
ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE and well-selected Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,
Selected expressly for the Fall Trade of 1859, which they are prepared to sell very low. Persons wishing anything in our line will do well to
Call and Examine our Stock and Prices
Before purchasing elsewhere.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS
We would say that we have the largest Stock in the State, and our prices will be such that will defy competition.
☞ All orders from the country by mails will be promptly filled.
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FOR SALE.

LOT 18, BLOCK 76, FRONTING ON Jackson Street, 7th Ward, City of Milwaukee. Title perfect. Address ALFRED A. MOTT, jel1d2w26m 61 Front Street, New York City.

J. H. CRAMPTON,
GENERAL LAND AGENT, MILWAUkee, Wisconsin, will pay personal attention to the selection of PINE AND FARMING LANDS, in the State, and locate the same on reasonable terms. OFFICE No. 12 WISCONSIN STREET. oct1

Cash for Land Warrants.

I AM PREPARED TO ENTER FROM 5,000 to 8,000 acres of choice Farming Lands, mostly openings, of my own selection, in well settled counties in this State, at 16 shillings per acre. Call soon.
sep24 J. H. CRAMPTON, Land Agent.

PIG IRON.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, one hundred tons Pig Iron, from Pioneer Iron Co., Lake Superior. DOUSMAN & CO.,
je7d3m4d2m Warehouse near Straight Cut.

CITRON.—LEGHORN EXTRA, FOR sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW,
jan17 119 East Water st

NEW FIGS, A LOT OF NEW TURKEY Figs, very handsome, just received and for sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW, 119 East Water st.

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Kansas Constitutional Convention.

LEAVENWORTH, July 29—3 P. M.

The convention has nearly completed its labors, and will probably adjourn to-morrow. The Constitution will be radically anti-slavery, but differs from the Leavenworth instrument, inasmuch as it does not extend the right of suffrage to negroes. The State Legislature will consist of 72 Representatives, and 21 Senators. The business of the Convention has been disposed of with tolerable expedition; the questions of appointment and a temporary capital being the only measures which offered serious obstacles.

Topeka has been elected as the temporary capital; Lawrence being a competitor. The efforts of the partizans of both places revealed considerable corruption, both inside and outside of the convention. One or more members were implicated in bribery

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1859

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the City of Madison, in the Assembly Hall of the Capitol on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election; and to tran-act any other business that may properly come before it.

As the subject of selecting delegates to the next National Convention may be entertained and acted on by the Convention, it is suggested that the people in their primary caucuses, and the district conventions make such expression as will intimate to their delegates and the State Convention, the general sentiment of the State on that subject.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in the Convention.

It is recommended that District Conventions for the selection of delegates be held throughout the State, on or before the 28th day of August, and that committees make early calls for that purpose; and it is especially urged that every district be duly represented in the Convention.

H. A. TENNEY,
WM. C. ROGERS,
GREGOR MENZEL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
W. P. LYON,
E. L. PHILLIPS,
GEORGE GARY,
GEORGE L. GRAVES.

Editorial Correspondence of the Sentinel.

The State Teachers' Association—Matters at Madison.

MADISON, Thursday, July 28, 1859.

The State Teachers' Association met promptly at 8 o'clock this morning, in the Assembly Chamber, and resumed the business which was interrupted by the exercises and festivities yesterday. Upwards of *two hundred and fifty* Teachers were in attendance, full one-half of them ladies, and the Assembly Chamber, spacious as it is, hardly sufficed to accommodate them. The general appearance of the Teachers, thus collected in a body, was very striking and augured well for the interests of our Public Schools. The first business in order was the report of the Committee on the subject of the revision of the School Laws. This was discussed at some length, by different members of the Convention, and ultimately adopted; a Committee, consisting of Mr. PICKETT, of Horicon, Mr. PRATT, of Sheboygan, and Mr. MCMYNN, of Racine, being appointed to co-operate with the Committee selected by the last Assembly, to draft a new School Law. After some routine business, Professor BUTLER, who fills the chair of Ancient Languages in the University, was introduced to the Convention, and read an admirable essay upon the importance of classical studies. The argument was exceedingly well put and very happily illustrated, and was addressed, moreover, to a very intelligent and appreciative audience.—The essay was warmly applauded and the thanks of the Association voted to the accomplished author. A brief recess followed, and then Miss BISSELL, of Prairie du Chien, read a clever paper upon actual and ideal women. Some of the hits were palpable and called forth both laughter and applause. An invitation to attend the Horticultural Society's Floral Exhibition this evening was stoutly resisted by the Utilitarians, but being earnestly advocated by Mr. KILBORN, the Superintendent of the Madison Schools, and finding favor in the eyes of the ladies, was finally accepted by the Convention. Shortly before 1 o'clock, the Convention adjourned for dinner until 2 P. M.

Re-assembling at that hour, the Association had the pleasure of listening to an address from Mr. E. P. LARKIN, Principal of our Second Ward High School, upon the subject of "Moral Instruction in Schools." It was listened to with marked attention, and presented some views on this topic which may well claim the consideration of School Teachers. Quite an interesting discussion followed the reading of this Essay, in which the Chairman, Mr PICKET, President CHAPIN, of Beloit College, and other gentlemen, took part. Mr. JOHNSON, of Fond du Lac, next delivered an address on "Mental Culture," discussing his subject at some length and with much ability. Other exercises followed, but an engagement elsewhere prevented my hearing them. The afternoon, like the morning Session, was a pleasant and profitable one for the members of the Association.

The Convention will probably conclude its labors and close its session to-morrow. The occasion has been a very interesting and I doubt not a useful one. It has attracted a larger number of Teachers to the Annual Gathering than has attended any previous one; and the remark was made by many "outsiders," who visited the Assembly Chamber this morning, that it was the best looking body of School Teachers they had ever seen. The citizens of Madison not only kindly provided all of them with comfortable quarters, but have spared no pains to make their sojourn in our beautiful State Capital as agreeable as possible. The Teachers, as they separate and return to their different homes, will carry back with them none but pleasant reminiscences of Madison and its abundant hospitalities.

Among other objects of attraction about the Capital, at present, is the Supreme Court, now composed of Chief-Justice DIXON, and Judges COLE and PAINE. The Bar, both here and at Milwaukee, are quite unanimous in their praise of this Court. The Judges hear arguments from 8 A. M., to 1 P. M., Daily, and spend the remainder of the day in their consulting room, digesting the arguments and disposing of the cases, which they have heard during the morning. This new practice, which enables the Judges to decide many causes without a day's delay, is highly approved by both lawyers and clients.

The State Lunatic Asylum, beautifully located upon a bold promontory on Fourth Lake, about five miles' drive from Madison, is rapidly approaching completion. The edifice is a handsome and substantial one, and will accommodate about a hundred patients. The Trustees hope to have it ready for use by the first of December next.

The politicians at Madison, of both parties, are beginning to discuss the probable doings of the two Nominating Conventions which meet here on the 24th and 31st of next month. The prominent candidates for Governor, on the Democratic side, seem to be ex-Gov. DEWEY, Col. FAIRCHILD, and CHAS. D. ROBINSON. There are so many elements entering into the canvass, however, that no one can very well predict the result. A pretty sharp struggle is anticipated in the selection of Delegates to the Charleston Convention. The Douglas men are confident of having things their own way, but are by no means decided what that way should be. The prevailing opinion among the Republicans is, that our present faithful and capable State Officers, Governor RANDALL, Treasurer HASTINGS and State Prison Commissioner MCGRAW, will be re-nominated and, with those who may be associated with them on the Republican Ticket, will be re-elected by decisive majorities. As to the selection of Delegates to the National Republican Convention for 1860, no objection is perceived to deferring that matter till next year. R. K.

ANOTHER CONTESTED WILL CASE.—Some excitement and feeling has grown out of the discovery of the fact that Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY, widow of the late Hon CHARLES E DUDLEY, of Albany, has signed a trust deed by which nearly all her property is made over to RUTGER B. MILLER, Jr., of Utica. It is asserted that Mrs. DUDLEY'S signature was obtained by unfair or false representations—she being made to believe that she was signing some paper relative to the Dudley Observatory, of which she has been a liberal patron. She is an old lady, and in such a state, physically and mentally, as to unfit her for the transaction of business.—Law suits are in prospect over the matter.

Southern Contempt for Northern White Laborers.

Senator IVISON, of Georgia, has been making one of his pleasant disunion speeches at Griffin, Ga. The following passages from a synopsis of the Hon. Senator's speech, which we find in the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, gives a sufficiently clear and comprehensive idea of the production:

"The proud and enviable condition of the poor white man in the South, compared to the degraded White Slave of the North, is owing to the existence of African Slavery in the South. If the question of emancipating the negroes was to-day submitted to the people of Georgia, nine of ten who own no slaves would vote in the negative. *Slavery must be maintained—in the Union if possible—out of it if necessary—peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must.* He was once the advocate of squatter sovereignty, but had repented of and recanted the error. Subsequent investigation had convinced him that the true theory in relation to the Territorial Governments of the Union is, that it is both the power and the duty of Congress to pass laws for the protection of Slavery, wherever it exists, or may exist, upon the common soil."

Senator IVERSON, like his Democratic yoke fellow, Senator HAMMOND, of North Carolina, entertains the most profound contempt for the mechanics and working-men of the Free North. In the estimation of these aristocratic Slave-holders, the white laborers of the North are "*the mud-sills of Society.*" And yet Sham Democracy expects to make these "mud-sills" the stepping stones to political power and office.

The Patriot and Treasurer Hastings.

The *Patriot* of Wednesday devotes another column and a half to a defence of its proposed *eighteen thousand dollar* foray upon the State Treasury, and to further maledictions against Mr. HASTINGS for quietly locking the door and keeping the parties out. These vindictive and persistent assaults of the *Patriot* upon the State Treasurer, for simply *doing his duty*, "without fear, favor or affection," have had precisely the effect we anticipated. From all parts of the State comes up the response of the People, "HASTINGS is a faithful sentinel at the door of the Treasury. We must keep him at his post." And so, beyond all doubt, they will, in spite of the lamentations of the marauding *Patriot*.

The Janesville *Gazette*, referring to the diatribes of the *Patriot*, well says:

Such assaults as these will do Mr. Hastings no harm; his reputation as a man and public officer, honest, faithful and capable, is too firmly established to need any defence, and the only motive for noticing the *Patriot's* vituperation is to show the cause of it.

The Oshkosh Incendiaries Detected.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

MENASHA, July 27, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Several of the Chicago "detectives," under the charge of WHITNEY FRANK, Esq., have been at work for the last two months ferreting out the incendiaries who burnt the city of Oshkosh. After having ascertained the guilt of CASS, of Horicon, and one man at Oshkosh, the police moved their quarters to Menasha, where they have been diligently at work for the last three weeks. Facts enough were elicited, last week, to convict JOSEPH LACY and GEORGE LONGSTAFF, but arrests were delayed for further developments. So LACY proposed to one of the "detectives," who had been stopping with him in disguise, that if he would join him he would "try his hand again" at Oshkosh. The proposition was accepted, and Tuesday night last appointed for the "job." Mr. FRANK having been informed at what point the fire would be set, was promptly on hand with assistants, and "nabbed" Mr. LACY in his second murderous attempt to burn Oshkosh. The next morning, early, LONGSTAFF was arrested, and has divulged the whole transaction, and all the plans and parties connected with the great fire. Mr. FRANK, for his efficiency, competency and success in this affair, merits the warmest thanks of the whole community, for having detected and brought to justice the most dangerous gang of villains that ever infested a community.

About two hours previous to the fire attempted to be set by LACY, the jail at Oshkosh was burnt. There were seven inmates —two prisoners escaped and one was burned Whether the jail was set on fire by some of this gang for the purpose of rescuing their leader, JERRY ATWOOD, who was confined there, or by some other parties for other purposes, it is not yet known. There is much excitement in the city; large numbers congregated together, and it is not impossible but Judge Lynch may dispose of the prisoners in a summary manner before this reaches you.

Respectfully, H.

The Ordinance of Freedom.

"SEC. 6. There shall be no Slavery in this State, and no involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted."—*Kansas Constitution.*

"You may slay the Wilmot Proviso in the Senate Chamber and bury it beneath the Capitol to-day, but the corse, in complete steel, will haunt your Legislative halls to-morrow" So Gov. Seward told the Compromisers in the U. S. Senate in 1850. They did not believe him. They slayed the Proviso and buried it. And here it comes back to them again, in complete steel, from Kansas!

In "Section 6," given above, are reiterated the brief but efficient words by which the Jeffersonian Ordinance of 1787, secured the Freedom of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. These words, adopted ten years ago, in regard to our Western Territory would have saved the Union from prolonged and bitter sectional strife. The citizens of Kansas have now decided to enter them on the pages of their Constitution, and in so doing, not only guarantee the prosperity of the new State, but confer a benefit at large.

Their adoption, last week, at Wyandot, forms the closing event of a five years' struggle, such as the United States have never witnessed before, and such as we trust may never be necessary again. For the first time a contest between the Slave Power and Freedom has been fairly and determinedly fought out to the end, and for the first time, therefore, in such a contest, victory deserts the former and rewards the latter.

The incorporation of the "Ordinance of Freedom" in the Constitution has been won in spite of the persistent hostility of the dominant party in the Union, backed by the whole power of the Federal Government. It is a significant warning to future unscrupulous Presidents, that even if backed by venal Congressmen and subservient Judges, they cannot force upon a free people, institutions repugnant to their will.

But the Democrats, like the Bourbons, learn nothing from experience. Should they be replaced in dower at Washington next year, they would reenact the same senseless crusade against popular rights, and bring upon themselves again the same retribution. Even now we shall not be surprised to see them employing the brief space of power that remains to them, in striving to thwart the admission of Kansas with the Constitution of her choice. The official organs already mutter maledictions, and intimations are given that without absolutely refusing its sanction, Congress may yet be induced to indefinitely delay full admission in vain. Every hour of delay which the Democratic party creates will be only another weight added to the millstone already about its neck.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The Crops in Iowa.

From the Davenport Gazette, 26th.

We have closely observed our Iowa exchanges during the last week, and they comprise newspapers from every quarter of the State. In looking them over, we find not a single indication of a failure in the leading cereal crops of Iowa. Last week we were told by a gentleman who had traversed the State, that the wheat crop in this county showed more signs of injury by blight, &c., than the crop of any other locality of Iowa—yet the result of the present harvest is proving that the wheat crop of Scott county was never better than this year. Indeed, wherever in this or other counties there is a partial failure, it is almost invariably the fault of the *farmer*, not of the season. Many wheat fields are thinner than usual, yet so much heavier is the grain as to make up even in these fields an average good crop.

We feel well assured in presuming the wheat crop of this, the greatest wheat-growing county in the State, is above the average of good seasons, and that the wheat crop of Iowa will be greater this year than ever before. More than this, not only will the quantity of wheat harvested be much greater than ever before, but the quality will be far better. The barley crop will exceed in quantity and quality any of our former crops, and it is now becoming one of our most valuable productions. Timothy was never better. Corn looks admirable in some quarters, and in others badly needs rain. It is much behind last year, but promises to turn out a fuller crop. Iowa is this season *flush*. Our farmers will generally be enabled to pay their debts and start out anew. Every interest in the State will be advanced and confidence in us abroad fully restored. We see a bright future in these rich returns of the harvest time. Indeed, as a State and a community, we are literally *saved*.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

A Chronicle of Eleven Weeks, embracing the Campaign from the Po to the Mincio—Its Battles, Encounters, Victories, Reverses, Retreats, and Peaceful Termination.

From the New York Times.

1859. PRELIMINARY EVENTS.

April 19—Departure of the fleet Lady of French troops from Toulon—Austrian ultimatum dispatched from Vienna to Turin.

April 23—It is received from Turin.

April 26—The limit fixed by the ultimatum expires—Count Cavour declines the Austrian conditions—Statement of the war-question addressed to the *Corps Legislatif* by Count Walewski—French troops first cross Mount Genis.

April 27—Revolution in Tuscany—The Grand Duke retires—Address of Victor Emanuel to his army.

THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR—THE AUSTRIANS ENTER SARDINIA.

April 29—The Austrian Declaration of war posted at Vienna—The Austrians under Count Gyulai pass the Ticino—Marshal Canrobert and General Niel reach Turin and assume command of their respective *corps d'armee*—Gen. McMahon arrives at Genoa—Death of Gen Bauer—Appeal of Victor Emanuel to the Italian people.

April30—The Austrians occupy Novara—The French Ambassador quits Vienna—Revolt of Massa and Carrara.

May 1—King Victor Emanuel leaves Turin to take command of his army—The Austrians occupy Mortara—Their steamers seize the Sardinian ports on Lake Maggiore—Three Austrian vessels repulsed on the lake. The Duchess of Parma withdraws from the Duchy.

May 3—Manifesto of Napoleon III., addressed to the *Corps Legislatif*—The Austrians pass the Po at Carbbio—They are repulsed in an attempted crossing at Frassinetto—They burn the bridge over the Scrivia at Piacenza—The Austrian Vanguard reaches Tronzano.

May 4—The conflict at Frassinetto continues—The Austrians, passing the Po at Vacarizza, advance to Sale—A cannonade at Valenza.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE WAR—THE FRENCH EMPEROR PROCEEDS TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

May 5—The Duchess of Parma returns to her Capital.

May 6—Gen. Cialdini, issuing from Casale, seizes a convoy of the enemy.

May 7—The Austrians re-pass the Po at Gerola.

May 9—Imperial Decree establishing the Regency in France.

May 10—The Emperor Napoleon III. and the Prince Napoleon-Jerome leave Paris for the seat of war—The Austrians complete a retrograde movement to the left of the Sesia.

May 11—The Emperor embarks at Marseilles—The Austrians pause at Vercelli, and return reconnoitering parties to the right bank of the river—They occupy Rivergaro.

May 12—The Emperor lands at Genoa—Issues an Order of the Day to the Army.

May 13—The English Declaration of Neutrality published.

THE THIRD WEEK OF THE WAR—THE AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

May 14—The Austrians occupy Bobbio and push their advanced posts to Casteggio.

May 15—The French Emperor arrives at Alessandria.

May 16—The French Squadron of Admiral Jurien-Graviere anchors before Venice. The Emperor visits the outposts at Valenza.

May 17—The Austrians threaten the Bridge at Stella—The Emperor visits the Headquarters of the King at Occimiano—The Austrians vainly attempt to take the Bridge at Valenza.

May 19—The Headquarters of Count Gyulai transferred in retreat to Garlasco.

THE FOURTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLES OF MONTEBELLO AND VERCILLI.

May 20—Great Speech of M. Kossuth on the War, delivered at London Tavern—BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO—The Allies, numbering 6,000, under Gen. Forey, defeat 25,000 Austrians under Count Stadion—The Emperor visits Casale.

May 21—The Piedmontese, under Gen. Cialdini, force the passage of the Sesia at Vercilli, routing the Austrians—Garibaldi, with his corps, leaves Biella, and marches for Northwestern Lombardy—The blockade of Venice established.

May 22—Death of the King of Naples.

May 23—Garibaldi passing the Ticino at Sesto Calende, defeats the enemy and captures Varese.

May 25—Garibaldi attacked by the Austrians, beats them—Col. Christoforis, with a portion of Garibaldi's force, beats the Austrians near Sesto Calende—the Emperor at Voghera

May 26—The Emperor arrives at Vercelli—Garibaldi again beats the Austrians at Malnate.

THE FIFTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLE OF PALESTRO.

May 27—Garibaldi marches upon Como—Rapid movement of the French army from the South to the North of the Po—Montebello and Casteggio evacuated by them, occupied by the Austrians.

May 28—Garibaldi beating the Austrians at San Fermo, occupies Como, Camerlata and Lecco—Austrian vessels bombard Canobio, on Lake Maggiore—The Valtelline rises in insurrection.

May 31—Battle of PALESTRO—The Allies, commanded by Victor Emanuel, attack the Austrians—The Emperor of Austria, attended by Field-Marshal Baron Hess, arrives at Verona.

June 1—The Allies defeat the Austrians at Palestro—Gen. Niel occupies Novara—Proclamation of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Tyrolese.

June 2—Garibaldi, retiring before a powerful body of the enemy, attacks Lavano unsuccessfully—The Austrians attack the Allied outposts at Robbio, but speedily retreat—The advance of the Allies, under McMahon, enters Lombardy by the bridge of Turbigo.

THE SIXTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE GREAT BATTLES OF MAGENTA AND MALEGNANO.

June 3.—*The Austrians hastily evacuate Sardinia*—Severe action at Buffalora—Garibaldi again marches upon Varese, beats the Austrians and re-occupies it.

June 4.—The conflict at Buffalora concludes in a splendid victory of the Allies at MAGENTA.

June 6—Milan rises upon the Austrians—The garrison retires—Victor Emanuel proclaimed King—Lombardy annexed to Sardinia—Grand *Te Deum* at Paris for the victory of Magenta

June 7—The Emperor and King enter Milan—The Austrian custom-houses on Lake Maggiore sieged by Garibaldi's corps.

June 8—Garibaldi pursues the Austrians, who retreat towards Monza—Proclamation of Napoleon III to the Italians.

June 9—Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers attacks the Austrians in MALEGNANO, and after a severe contest, carries the post—On the same day the Austrian Count d'Urban is beaten by Marshal Canrobert, at Canonica—The Austrians evacuate Lavano on the Lago Maggiore—The Emperor and King attend mass at Milan.

THE SEVENTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

June 10—Garibaldi enters Bergamo—The Austrians evacuate Pavia and Piacenza—The Duchess of Parma arrives at Verona.

June 11—The Austrians evacuate Lodi—They also evacuate Bologna and Ancona—Resignation of the Derby Ministry in England—Lord Palmerston invited to form a Cabinet—Headquarters of the French advanced to Gorgonzola.

June 12.—The Vanguard of the French army passes the Adda at Cassano—The Sardinian army passes the Adda at Vaprio—The Austrians complete the evacuation of the Papal Territory, and also withdraw from Modena—Death of Prince Metternich.

June 13.—The Austrians abandon Pizzighitone—Garibaldi at Brescia—Cremona and Brescia declare for the King of Sardinia—The allied army passes the Seria—Gen. d'Urban retires from Concaglia.

June 14—The Duke of Modena arrives at Mantua—d'Urban occupies Cavriana, but evacuates it the same night—Revolt at Venice.

June 15—Garibaldi repulsed by an overwhelming force of the Austrians a Castenedolo—He retreats towards Lonato.

June 16—Gen. Count Schlick takes command of the Second Austrian army, replacing Gyulai—The headquarters of Napoleon III. removed to Coco—The Austrian Emperor at Travigliato.

THE EIGHTH WEEK OF THE WAR—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL AND DECISIVE BATTLE.

June 17—The Austrians occupy Montechiaro and Castiglione—Kossuth leaves London for Italy.

June 18—The Emperor and King enter Brescia—The Austrians occupy the pass of the Stelvio—The Emperor Francis Joseph relieves a portion of his army at Lonato—He assumes supreme command of the army—The Papal Troops, having through the treachery of the Priests, captured Perugia, indulge in a ferocious massacre of the inhabitants.

June 19—The Third Division of the Adriatic Fleet sails from Toulon.

June 20—The Austrian station Montechiaro, Castiglione, and Lonato.

June 21—The Emperor and King leave Brescia for the Camp—The Austrians re-occupy Montechiaro and Castiglione—FRANCIS JOSEPH fixes his headquarters at Villafranca.

June 22—The French cross the Chiese at Montechiaro, and push a reconnoissance as far as Goito—The headquarters of FRANCIS JOSEPH at Vallegio—KOSSUTH arrives at Genoa.

June 23—The French Emperor and the King urge a reconnoissance as far as Desenzano—The Austrians in full force repass the Mincio, and occupy Pozzolengo, Solferino and Cavriana—Tumults at Milan against the Jesuits.

THE NINTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO—THE ALLIES PASS THE MINCIO.

June 24—Great Battle of Solferino; 250,000 Austrians defeated by the Allies, numbering 150,000—The Austrians repass the Mincio—The Allied headquarters at Cavriana.

June 25—Prussia proposes in the Diet the mobilization of the Federal army—Panic-Retreat of French troops at Brescia.

June 26—Kossuth arrives at Parma, and after conferring with Prince Napoleon, proceeds to the Imperial headquarters.

June 27—A portion of GARIBALDI'S troops, under Major MEDICI, occupy the pass of Tonal, between Val Camonica and the Tyrol.

June 28—The Allies crossing the Mincio, enter the Venetian States.

June 29—The vanguard of the Allies advances to Villa Franca.

June 30—The Imperial head-quarter removed to Volta; The corps of Prince Napoleon joins the main body of the allied army at Vallegio—The Sardinians commence the seige of Peschiera—The new British Minister declares in Parliament its determination to maintain an inviolable neutrality.

THE TENTH WEEK OF THE WAR—REPOSE AFTER THE BATTLE.

July 3—The Emperor removes his head quarters from Volta, and crossing the Mincio, fixes them at Valleggio.

July 4—Ten thousand French troops landed at Lussin-Piccolo in the Adriatic—Grand *Te Deum* for the victory of Solferino, in Notre Dame.

July 5—The Austrians retire from Bormio, after a sharp action, in which they are defeated by Garibaldi.

ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE ARMISTICE AND THE PEACE.

July 8—Armistice concluded between the two Emperors at Villa Franca—Zara bombarded by the French Frigate *Impetueuse*.

July 11—Interview between Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph—The war terminated by the PEACE OF VILLA FRANCA.

The Highway Men of Trimble County, Kentucky.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

BEDFORD, TRIMBLE CO., KY., July 25.

A paper of Madison, Ind., stated that Judge Nutall had made a requisition upon the Governor of the State for a company of militia to protect the prisoners to be tried this day, which being heard of in this county a great excitement got up, resulting in the organization of a mob. The paper which had made the tale up out of whole cloth—for there is actually no organized militia company in the State, the new law not going into effect for two years, and the old one having been repealed—stated that a regiment would arrive at this place on Sunday morning.

The mob accordingly resolved to hang the prisoners, fearing that they would escape, or at least be taken from the county. About seventy-five armed men met at the blacksmith shop, fully bent upon death. Mr. Nicholson, a son-in-law of Hall's, happened near, and made a speech, imploring the people to allow the due course of justice to be followed. Apparently his words had no effect; the men marched to the jail yard and demanded the custody of the prisoners. A number of speeches were now made; the falsity of the rumor was pointed out, and the anger of the people was turned upon the editor of the sheet, who probably saved his bones by being absent.

This morning the town is animated with men, women and horses. Persons are here from all the adjoining counties. The Judge is anxiously looked for every minute.—The array of counsel will be some. Tom Marshall is to be here, but whether for the prosecution or the defence, he did not himself know, when I heard from him at the Henry Circuit Court. Will Pryor and Mr. Pat. Majors (the Prosecuting Attorney) are in for the prosecution, certain. Crittenden, of Madison, a nephew of the Senator, S. J. Guthrie, of this town, and Be Haven, of La Grange, defend Hall. Roberts and Morris will plead guilty. I have not heard who has been retained by Toddhunter.

HORRIBLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.—The New York *Herald* contains full details of the late news from Venezuela, from which we select the following statement of the condition of affairs in that country:

"The aspect of the country is at present very gloomy, for the revolution appears to be one of color or of race. The tendency is, however, marked by the different factions that rise in the republic under the elctors of Zamora and Falcon; and under these names they have committed, and are committing, all sorts of crimes, robberies, incendiarism, murders, rapes, &c., so that the government is already so powerless against them that it temporizes with them, and leaves itself open to the charge of being more a partizan of theirs than the protector of the people who placed it in power.

Puerto Cabello has suffered from one of these factions headed by the negro General Guebara; and sustained by the brothers Juan Lernet, and Cadet Larcche and Colonel Domingo Diaz. It has for the propogators of its infernal doctrines one Robert Syers, one Cornuil, and others—men who, without any merit of their own, have succeeded in elevating themselves by inculcating to the negroes communism and its kindred theories.

The faction of the negro Guebara on the 6th of June, murdered and robbed with impunity several honored citizens in their own houses, in the suburbs of Puerto Cabello, and on the night of the 17th they had so alarmed the citizens that the youth and all the police force remained under arms all night and repelled the rioters, driving them into the mountains of Moron, in the neighborhood of Puerto Cobello. Up to the 2nd of July the rioters were there entrenched, and in a condition to defend themselves; but the government, instead of sending a force to exterminate them, sent a commission to the assassins, composed of the brothers Larouba, Colonel Diaz and others; but this commission the negro Guebara, in the hope of carrying out his villanous ideas, did not admit. This proves that the government extends its sympathy to these factionists, for it cannot otherwise be comprehended how a government could pardon such wretches.

Poor old general Paez has been publicly exiled, and departed for Philadelphia in the brigate Rowena the same day as ourselves—Families are emigrating, and all are filled with consternation and dismay."

The following is an extract from the Farewell Address of Gen. PAEZ, upon his second departure from that country:

"Fellow citizens! Hear once more the voice of my heart. Do not destroy each other; do not ravage the beautiful country the Almighty has given to you; let those who govern you be observant of the constitution and laws; let the people use with wisdom their invaluable rights; let those bloody revolutions, the stigma of Spanish America, take place no more in our country."

THE FEAST OF THE NINE CARDINALS!—We've been there, and had a glorious time of it. The steamer Favorite proved itself a *favorite* indeed, and the pleasure party on board have "recorded" that Capt. Davidson and his Clerk Rhodes are genuine Sons of Malta.

The old denizens of Fort Snelling would never have dreamed that the courtyard of the Fort would at this time have resounded with noise of City omnibus wheels; but Barbank, besides being good at everything else, has got it *recorded* that a true Son of Malta can carry the luxuries of the City where any brother of the Order shall desire it.

Some outsiders, in reading our notice yesterday, wondered if the Feast of the Nine Cardinals was to come off twice in two days; not knowing, in their benighted ignorance, that the feast can come off every day in the year, if any single brother so "records" it!

We found the grounds of Minnehaha crowded with thousands of Sons, but they were generally invisible to those who could not see with the eyes of the true faith. It was a little amusing to witness the honest inquiries of a plain country man, who came inquiring for the encampment, Ward Beecher, Senator Douglas, Garibaldi, Jerome Bonaparte, &c., and when we told him they were to have been here, but were unavoidably detained on business of the Order, he went off with a bewildered look of confused obliquity.

But the invisible Grand Wild J. A. has "recorded" that we must stop here!—*St. Paul Minnesotian.*

The New Italian Confederacy.

Even the warmest friends of Louis NAPOLEON in this country hesitate to endorse that portion of the Treaty of Peace which places the new Italian Confederacy under the Honorary Presidency of the Pope. The New York *Post* says:

"If the Confederacy is to turn out, under the imperial manipulations, no more than a formal Congress of the existing despotisms of the peninsula, watched over by the despotisms of France and Austria, and guaranteed by their bayonets against popular uprising and progress, then it will prove the most stupendous humbug of the nineteenth century. Louis Napoleon will have forfeited his word in a more signal manner than he did in the overthrow of the French Republic, which he had sworn to support; he will have cast away the finest opportunity for making a name of indelible nobility that ever man had; and he will provoke outbreaks, sooner or later, of the revolutionary forces, which may again deluge Europe in blood. It was for no such paltry end that Europe and America applauded his departure, and the Italians hailed his approach. No such end can justify the sacrifice of fifty thousand lives, the ruin of fertile provinces, and the disastrous disturbance of the peace of the world. If he has only this to proclaim as the result of this campaign, the glory of Montebello, Magenta, and Solferino, will dwindle into the shame of wanton, cruel and useless bloodshed.

"That the Papal Power is greatly enlarged and extended, and that the Emperor of the French, therefore, instead of being an enemy of the Pope, as the Roman Hierarchy have accused him of being, is, as he has been, its greatest Protector, Defender and Propagandist.

"That Italy gains nothing in this settlement, except in the transfer of that small part of it known as Lombardy, from one monarch to another.

"That the oppressions and sufferings of the Liberalists, or Friends of Freedom for Italy, now in Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and the Papal States, will be more severe than ever, and that in exile alone, will be found safety for the greater part of them.

"That the Confederation of Italy—with the despotisms of Venetia, Naples, Tuscany, the Papal States, Parma and Modena—Lombardy under Sardinia, alone liberal—is a mockery, or an impossibility.

"That such a settlement cannot stand five years, unless France and Austria keep 200,000 men in Italy.

"What an assumption of divine authority is this by which two more men, one an usurping Emperor, the other the Emperor of the accident of birth, thus dispose of millions of other human beings, their lives and their property, and their rights?"

"Much and justly," says the Philadelphia *Gazette*, "as the tyranny of Austria has been condemned, the temporal government of the Papal States is infinitely worse."

INDIGESTION.—DARNESTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., MARYLAND, January 31st, 1857.—I never felt the benefit of any medicine so much as from the bottle of BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS I purchased last fall. I wish to know where I can get it, without fear of imposition.

Yours, &c., JOSEPH C. DELLETT.

CAUTION!—Beware of imposition See that the name of Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co., sole proprietors Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the label of every bottle.

HENRY FESS, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 196 East Water street, Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee; sold, also by WM. PINKLER, 77 East Water street, and by Druggists generally. jy5 11w

Dry Goods.

LADIES'

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

Adler & Newbouer

171 EAST WATER STREET,

WILL SELL THE REMAINDER OF THEIR

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION

COMMENCING ON

THURSDAY, JUNE 23,

AND CONTINUE UNTIL

The Entire Stock is Sold Out.

Hours of Sale—10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

N. B.—All those indebted to the firm are notified to come forward without delay; otherwise the claims will be handed over for collection.

ADLER & NEWBOUER,
171 East Water st., opposite the State Bank.

☞ Goods will be sacrificed at private sale until the above date. jn17

GREAT BARGAINS!

MAY BE EXPECTED, AT

187 East Water Street,

AS THAT

Immense Stock of Dry Goods!!

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

Without Respect to Cost!!

BY THE ASSIGNEE.

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Alcohol, Oils, &c.

Oils! Oils!!
Camphene, Camphene!!
BURNING FLUID!
ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL!!
VARNISHES?
STARCH! STARCH!!
At Wholesale.

Also, a complete assortment of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
BOTH ROUND AND FLAT WICK.
At as Low Prices as can be obtained in Eastern Markets.

Patton & Williams,
Oil & Com. Merchants,
141 East Water st.

mar29 6m1dtf

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OFFER FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE and Retail,
2,000 GALS. WINTER SPERM OIL.
1,000 " " ELEPHANT OIL.
4,000 " " BLEACHED WHALE OIL.
Burning Fluid, Camphene and Alcohol.
Improved Kindness and Signal Oil for the Railroads and Steamers.
☞ Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention.
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Opposite the American House.
jan18 6m1dtf Milwaukee, Wis.

BIRD CAGES
AND
WILLOW WARE.

BLAIR & PERSONS, AT THEIR NEW Store, No. 156 East Water Street, are just opening the best assortment of Bird Cages and Willow Ware ever brought to this market, which they offer to the trade, or at retail, at the lowest prices.
May 11th, 1859.

Groceries and Provisions.

J. D. ALLCOTT. A. C. ALLCOTT.

ALLCOTT BROTHERS,

FAMILY GROCERS,

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MILWAUKEE.

Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge.
dec18 6m1dly

L. T. CHASE & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,

Wholesale & Retail,

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OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:
Manilla Rope, (all sizes);
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Tarred Hemp Rope, (all sizes);
Marline, Houseline,
Hambroline,
Spun Yarn,
Lath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oars,
Blocks, Hooks and Thimbles,
Seine Twine,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,
And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.
Advertisement.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF Two Yarn Manilla, suitable for Railing and Binding purposes. Also single Manilla Twine. CHEAP. L. T. CHASE & CO.

F. JACOBI & CO.,

No. 20 Market Square, Murray's Block

RECOMMEND THEIR WELL KNOWN stock of—

FRENCH AND RHINE WINES,

BRANDIES, ARRAC, RUM AND GIN,

And all other articles in their line of business. Our goods are of the best quality, and we continue to sell the same as heretofore, at the lowest possible prices.

One Counter, and some other articles adapted to a Grocery Store, for sale cheap. aug20 1m1dly

GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE firm of Sinclair & Gunnison, has removed into store No. 88 East Water street, where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Nails, Glass, White Lead, Dried Fruits, &c., which he will offer low to cash, or prompt paying customers. He will be pleased to see any of the friends of the old concern and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. W. M. SINCLAIR.
Milwaukee, April 25th, 1859. ap27 6m3mo1205.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS

Teas, Tobacco, Fish, &c.,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

OFFER FOR SALE
5 Bashoe's Annatto, Prime.
10 bbls Bath Brick.
5 bbls Refined Borax.
5 bbls Pow'd Cream Tartar.
20 bbls Glue, assorted.
2 cases Gum Shellac, select.
6 bbls Refined Camphor.
2 cases Gum Shellac, "Campbell's"
3 cases Columbia Liquorice.
10 bbls Irish Moss, Bleached.
6 bales Liquorice Root.
5 bales Sarsaparilla Hond.
100 bales Powered E. I. Rhubarb.
10 bbls Flor Sulphur.
5 jars Carb Ammonia.
20 bbls Epsom Salts.
60

Special Notices.

A CARD TO THE "LADIES."

Dr. Dupenco's Golden Periodical Pills

FOR FEMALES.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in Dr. Dupenco's Golden Pills are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Dupenco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every case. In correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly as the change of life. From exposure to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaints, the Whites. Nearly every lady in the land suffers from that complaint. The above pill has permanently cured thousands, and will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you, on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these pills a successful preventative. Pregnant Females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while pregnant, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition although their mildness would prevent any mischief to the health—otherwise, these pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1.00 per box. H. BOSWORTH & SONS,

Wholesale Agents for Milwaukee.

They will supply the trade at Proprietor's prices, and furnish circulars, and show cards. Sold also by H. Fess, jr., 195 East Water st., J. M. Alcott 208, J. H. Tesch, 9 Spring St., and C. H. Gardiner & Co., 19 Spring St. "Ladies" by enclosing $1.00 to H. Bosworth & Sons, or either of the above Agents, can have the above Golden Pills sent to any part of the country (confidentially) by mail.

M. B.—Be particular in asking for Dr. Dupenco's Golden Pills, and remember, they are not a secret nostrum, every agent is given the receipt composing the Pills, and they will tell you they are the best and safest Pill for Females, ever introduced since the science of Medicine dawned upon the world.

sep21h227d&wly

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething it has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arise from teething or from any other cause.

Life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents. It is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

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Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.

feb5lit&wly

R. R. R.

QUICK CURES OF BILIOUS COLIC.—This distressing complaint demands prompt attention. It will readily yield to the R. R. R. treatment. Whenever you find bile rising from the stomach, or a sour taste after belching, take three or four of R. R. RADWAY'S REGULATORS. Stir one teaspoonful of READY RELIEF, in a tumbler of water, take the bowels, back and spine well with the Ready Relief; also lay a flannel wet with Relief across the Bowels. In fifteen minutes you will be free from the distressing pains; the violent spasms will be arrested, and vomiting entirely stopped. In three hours a pleasant operation of the bowels will take place, and your whole system will become regulated and healthy.

Persons who indulge in too much green fruit, or salads, or novice vegetables, and indigestible meats, should take a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS after eating, and they will prevent violent attacks of colic. Keep the stomach clean and pure from acid, the Bowels and Liver regular, and no sickness will trouble you—R. R. Relief to neutralize acid: R. R. Regulators to regulate the system. R. R. R. Office, 162 Fulton st.

R R R is sold by C. Harrington, Bosworth & Sons L. F. Lake, and J. H. Tesch, Milwaukee, and by druggists everywhere.

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SPRING GOODS

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SWAFFIELD'S

Clothing Emporium!

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OF THE LATE FIRM OF MAGIE & SWAIN, will remain at the old stand,

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Where he will be happy to welcome the patrons of the order house. ab12l129dly

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1859.—SPRING OF—1859.

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GEO. DYER & CO.,

HAVE ON HAND ALTOGETHER THE most extensive and complete Stock of

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

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To be found in the State. In our Stock may be found all articles used by Saddle and Harness Makers, Carriage Trimmers and Coach and Trunk Makers, and to which we respectfully call the attention of the trade.

We keep on hand more than 100 varieties of saddles, including

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☞ Blinds of TEAM, WAGON, BUGGY, CARRIAGE and COLLAR HARNESS.

Horse Clothes of every description and quality.

WHIPS, BLANKETS, NETS, BELLS,

and every article used in connection with horses.

We are constantly receiving fresh additions to our Stock, and will continue to keep a complete assortment of best goods, and sell them as low as can be bought in the West. To strangers visiting Milwaukee, we would say, our intention is to do business in such a manner as will satisfy all who give us a trial.

To our old customers we believe it is only necessary to say, we shall conduct our business on the same principle as heretofore, and thankful for past favors respectfully solicit their continuance. jn13l96dawly

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BARNES BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

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WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of the trade to their large and superior stock of

Saddlery Hardware,

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CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Saddles, Collars,

Patent and Enameled Leather,

Enamel Cloths, all qualities,

Whips, Horse Covers, Fly Nets, &c.,

Carriage Springs, Axles,

Malleable Iron,

Bows, Felloes, Spokes, Shafts, Hubs, &c., of the best Eastern timber.

3000 SADDLES.

Just received from one of the largest Eastern manufactories, the quality and workmanship unsurpassed to which we would invite special attention.

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TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

CORNER CLYBOURN AND West Water sts., and in Young's Block, Wisconsin street, where the public can find a large assortment of Trunks and Valises of every description. Our work is substantial, and all articles warranted as represented when sold.

☞ Trunks made to order, covered or repaired. ap29l196d3mo JOHN R. COUCH.

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DAILY, delivered in City, per annum		$7.00
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To clubs of four (to one address) per annum					5.00
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Comb Making—The Factory of Carr, Brown & Co.

From the Northampton (Mass.) Daily Herald.

The Comb, for distangling and adjusting the hair, for an ornament to the head, is an emblem of civilization, and marks its progress over the world as clearly and as truly as does the razor and its use by Ishmaelites. Barbarous people do not manufacture combs, nor use them unless introduced by others, as they do not use the razor for shaving in the removal of the useless and unsightly hair upon the face. So our old Saxon ancestors were greatly surprised at the free use of the comb by the more civilized invaders who conquered their island and mingled with them. On the other hand, the civilized and progressive peoples from the most remote antiquity, have been acquainted with these useful inventions. So we have taken from the monuments of the ancient Egyptians, where they had been concealed for ages and ages, while revolutions and peoples have come and gone and been forgotten, combs made of wood, with fine teeth on one side and course on the other, not much unlike the wooden combs in use here about twenty years ago. Sometimes there would be but one row of teeth, and upon their wooden backs would be the figure of animals; or, where they had two, they were ornamented by carved work between. The Greeks probably borrowed the invention from the Egyptians, and in the manufacture they used boxwood most commonly, though as they ascribe on golden combs to the gold-gods, it is not unlikely that they wrought them from metals. The Greek women very carefully and gracefully arranged their hair; and so did the matrons and maidens of Rome, who also generally used combs from the boxwood of the Asia Minor Mountains, specimens of which have been taken from the ruins of Pompeii. They also used iron, brass, ivory, silver, and gold. How much they thought of this matter may be inferred from the fact that many of the sepulchral inscriptions were dedicated to their dressing maids. We have representations of ancient Roman combs, which show that in the then state of mechanical knowledge, they must have been made at great labor and expense, and their use was of course confined to the more wealthy class. They sometimes had the teeth delicately wrought and well proportioned, and the handles, where the material was of wood, were often overlaid with ivory, and ornamented with gold.

In the middle ages and in modern times, combs have mostly been of wood, horn, ivory and shell, and in some of the warmer countries the ornamental combs have been large and costly. Those manufactured in this town, by C. M Coffin and others, twenty-five years ago, for the South American markets, were larger than ladies' bonnets are now. They were often from two to three feet wide, encircling two-thirds of the head, and from six inches to a foot high on the back, the top being wrought in open work; and to these the Spanish American ladies attached their veils. One comb consumed three horns, or an equal quantity of shell; and as much of the work was done by hand and with the saw, and the polishing was entirely manual labor, the prices were from twenty to fifty dollars.

The first horn combs manufactured in this country were made in West Newbury, just after the revolutionary war. A Hessian settled there who was acustomed to the working of horns into buttons and combs, and from him the art—if the rude workmanship of that day was worthy to be called an art—was taught to the native population. West Newbury has continued to lead in the business ever since, and to day it is the largest comb-making town of the Commonwealth, though most of their work is now in vulcanized India rubber. This is done by S. C. Noyes & Co., who are as well known in comb manufacturing as the Lawrences have been in cotton manufactures, and deserve to be more, for they have not only furnished the capital and labor for extended operations, but the members of this firm and their immediate ancestors have invented more than half the machinery now in use in comb-making on this continent, and their ingenuity is constantly adding to and improving their machines—numerous and wonderful as they are.

There are besides their factory, in that birth-place of the business, ther establishments for horn combs—one of Emery and Poor, who manufacture dressing and pocket combs—and another of G. T. O.'& T. M. Chase, who furnish a variety of fancy combs; and yet others of less importance in the present depression of the trade. After West Newbury, other towns in this State engaged in this business, and of these we think that Leominster is now most largely interested, though there are factories at Clinton, Northborough and other places, all of them more or less suffering from the competition of the rubber manufactories. How extensively the business is pursued out of this State, we are not informed. There are several factories in Connecticut, and other and larger ones in Philadelphia. The products of their labors are not confined to this country, but are thrown into the markets of other and distant nations.

Newburyport was known as a comb town years ago; but the business was subject to fluctuations—depending much upon the caprice of fashion—and in one of the ebbs of the tide the work was abandoned. The last operations, until the present enterprise of Carr, Brown & Co., was the factory to which we have referred, belonging to Mr. C. H. Coffin, that was located at the head of what is now the Boating wharf, and to run which he set in motion the first steam engine run for manufacturing purposes in this town. The factory gave employment to a large number of hands, and we well remember how the puffing of its engine under the direction of the little Dutchman, who came near blowing up the whole concern because he did not want "to lose the good steam," was the wonder of our boyish days. When that stopped, comb making ceased till that on Fair street was commenced by Carr, Brown & Co., who employed fifty hands, and require the full force of one of Corles' sixty horse-power improved engines, to run the great variety of machinery that covers every floor of the establishment, and daily turns out six hundred dozen of the best combs that are manufactured in the world.

In going over this comb factory on Wednesday, we thought that but very few of our readers could be acquainted with the variety and amount of labor performed from the time a horn enters one door till it goes out a comb, or several combs, on the other side of the building. They were then at work on what are termed dressing combs, with the exception of one or two men, who were on fine combs; and the combs were piled up in the finishing room, neatly packed in boxes, and labelled for any part of the world; of all sizes—some longer and some shorter, some finer and some coarser; some wider and some narrower; some for hotels and some for dressing rooms; some for ladies who would grace saloons and parlors, and some for the chattels of the plantations, whose hair is matted at both ends and rolled up in the middle; and notwithstanding some of them are sold so low, yet there is not a comb that has not passed through from fifteen to twenty processes, and as many different pairs of hands, before it is ready for the market; and it is only owing to the rapidity with which they are made that a profit is realized for the manufacturer. Let us look at them in the different stages of operation.

Down here in the basement is a huge pile of horns: where did they come from, and what of them? Oh, their history will never be written! Down from the interior of Africa, hosted in canoes, and conveyed by slaves, some may have come; on the backs of the deserts; on the upland prairies where are the great cities and the new races, of whom Livingstone, and Anderson, and Barth tell us, they may have been grown, and paid for in rum, and gunpowder and tobacco, the three great civilizers that the Christian merchants send to the coast of Africa to convert the Natives with! More likely, however, they were produced by the immense herds that graze the new land of South America—on the banks of the Amazon, and South of that on grande La Plata; or the Parana, and and from the big plains, where Spaniards, and Portuguese, and Indians have intermixed, till the race is half white and half colored, half civilized, half savage, half Christian and half Pagan. But as the American horns are white, and better, and this company use the best of stock, the most of them are from the Brighton market; but even these come from a wide field—from the Rio Grande in Texas, to the pastures of the Aroostook on the east, and from a dozen different States at least. Six hundred oxen must die somewhere every day of the week, or nearly two hundred thousand in a year, to furnish the raw material for this one factory! That is a conception, and if they had to march up in single file and shake off their horns at the gateway, they would make a long line of beeves.

Close by the side of a horn pile, we hear the hum of circular saws; buzz, buzz—their teeth not seen, and barcley the plates, with such velocity do they move; and the prostated the men to saw them into the rude lengths when the round pieces are split ready for straightening and flattening. Worse still for not suited for combing, passing one way, also again they are sawed, first one way, to make knife handles, and the scrap ends are packed and boxed for exportation to Germany, where they are returned to be set into mouth-pieces for pipes and cigars. Worse below the comb pieces to the next floor, and see them soft ning in boiling water and oil, and when soft, run through knives, by which the rough places are made smooth; then placed between cold irons till they are cool and hard and straight. We look into another room, which is full of saws and belting, where these rough pieces are all cut to dimensions; and by the side of one of the circulars stands a native of the Emerald Isle minus of two or three fingers, indicating that the saws sometimes slip through bones as well as horns. But while we look the piece is passed between other sharp machinery, to be caravaned, as they call it, to be smoothed and reduced ton uniform thickness we should say, and again it passes to hot irons to remain for hours, perhaps days. When it comes thence, for dressing combs, it is quilled, or that part to be cut into teeth made thinner than the rest. Next, the teeth themselves are cut roughly, in a very ingenious manner, which, we believe, they call twining. Formerly, the interstices of the teeth were cut out by a thin saw, and of course the strip of horn made but one comb. The fragments being lost. Now, the piece makes two combs, the sides of the strip which are left ridged in the quilling process, furnishing two backs, and the teeth being between, which are formed by fastening the strip in a carriage which is moved forward till it comes under a chisel, that with the precision of clockwork, cuts out the two combs, the teeth of one lying between those of the other.

When the teeth have been cut the two combs are pulled apart, and again replaced, and then go into cold irons to press and straighten. That thing done, they go through several other processes. One man shapes the points of the teeth, another the sides of the teeth, and a third smoothes the edges of the backs—all being done by machines; and afterwards they are polished and packed up, and sent to markets, as distant from this and each other, as the points whence the horns are received, though they should be collected from the four quarters of the globe and the islands of the seas.

We do not pretend to have given all the movements of a piece of horn from the time it starts under the saw till it is completed, or to have called things by the names used by the workers, and which would have no more meaning to the general reader than they did to us as we passed rapidly through the building. We stopped in going through the last door, which was in the shop of Mr. D. H. Smith, a very ingenious mechanic and worthy man, who keeps their machines in order, and was making new ones for the combmakers of West Newbury — indeed, who is capable of anything in his line of business—and looked back into the building with wonder at what we had seen. If we had been a spiritualist, we would have held our hands on a table three weeks to have got up the ghost of that old Hessian who commenced the business in West Newbury, with a hand saw, a pot of water over the fire and pieces of horn in splits of logs or between hot rocks, to have heard what he would say to all this improvement. Nor was it improvement alone, but saving; for where much of the stock run to waste formally, all is saved now: even the shavings are bagged up and sent to Philadelphia to make Prussian Blue, and the refuse matter goes to a New York Glue factory. The whole business is wonderful and interesting.

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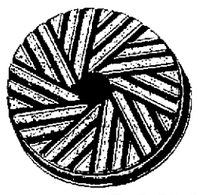

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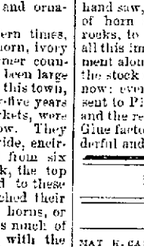

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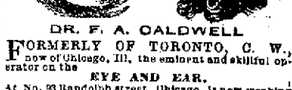
SIGHT AND HEARING



DR. F. A. CALDWELL

FORMERLY OF TORONTO, C. W., now of Chicago, Ill, the eminent and skilful operator on the

EYE AND EAR.

At No. 93 Randolph street, Chicago, is now working miracles in the way of restoring

LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.

Upw

THE SENTINEL.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, July 29th, 1859.

Money Matters, &c.

Money matters are quiet and rates steady. Exchange on New York is selling at 1/2 premium. Discounts at Bank 10 ₰ cent. Not much call for money at present, and the banks take freely what business paper offers. Brokers regulate their rates according to the character of the paper to be negotiated. The general range is 1 to 2 ₰ cent a month for short loans. Gold is selling at the same rate as exchange.

At Chicago, yesterday, exchange went up to 2½ ₰ cent premium, being a rise of ⅛ ₰ cent. The *Post & Times* attributes the scarcity of exchange there, mainly to the rapid growth of wild cat banks, and general derangement of their State currency.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET TO-DAY.—We have the following report of the doings in the New York Money and Stock Markets to-day, by telegraph:

The dealings in stocks are characterized by rather more animation, though, in most instances, at slightly lower prices on the E. R. list. The principal business done was in N. Y. Central and Harlem preferred. N. Y. Central opened at 83½, but rose to 84. Thence it was a decline of ¼ ₰ cent to Toledo. Mich. Southern was a decline of ¼ ₰ cent to 21½. Harlem preferred was offered down to 51½, with cash sales at 55. There was quiet speculative movement in Cumberland preferred, which is ¼ ₰ cent lower than it was offered freely on yesterday's opening. There was more doing to-day in the miscellaneous security. Mich. Central 8 ₰ cent. and Michigan Southern Sinking Fund are 1 ₰ centlower. N. Y. Central 6's rose 1 ₰ cent.

Virginia 6's are well held; Missouries were easier; Illinois Central shares are held higher; the construction bonds have advanced ¾ ₰ cent. The receipts of the Michigan Southern road, are so inconsiderable at present that the company have ceased publishing the weekly returns. The receipts of three weeks of July, we understand are about $12,000, the whole month will foot up a trifle over $100,000.

FAILURES IN NEW YORK CITY.—The *Journal of Commerce* of Friday afternoon says:

Messrs. Bird & Johnson, a respectable house in the lard trade, who, it is said, went out of their regular business to pack prime mess pork at war prices, have been unfortunately obliged to suspend. We regret to notice, also, the suspension of Messrs. Hoffman & Stevens, a very respectable house in the flour and grain commission business.

WILD-CAT BANKING IN ILLINOIS.—Illinois is wonderfully prolific of wild-cat banks. Nearly every day others one of them into existance, located, generally in some remote quarter of Egypt. The Chicagoans are becoming alarmed under this state of things for the credit of their State, and the *Press & Tribune* loses no opportunity to warn the people against giving currency to these irredeemable "promises to pay." In a recent issue it says:

We are well aware that all we can say upon the subject will have very little effect till the evil becomes so enormous as to cure itself. So far from withdrawing currency and making exchange with the bonds, the very reverse is the case, without a doubt. There was a better demand and for new winter grades, and prices improved 2@3c—one lot of choice white Michigan being sold at $1.10 delivered. The transactions in wheat amount to about 20,000 bushels at the following ranges: prices extra, white $1.10 delivered; No. 1 white $1.00 in store and $1.05 on track; No. 1 red, 98c on track; standard spring 94@96c in store; No. 2 spring 86c f. o. b. The amount of wheat in store is increasing. As estimated by Mr. Catlin, Superintendent of the Board of Trade, at about 250,000 bushels.

The stock of flour is very small—estimated at 6000 bbls—and the market for choice grades was a firmer to-day. The transactions, however, were very limited at $5.25@5.75 for old to new white extra; 4.75 for red winter extra; and 5.75 for choice spring extra.

The corn market to-day was very nervous and very unsettled—changing up and down several times from the opening to the close. The buoyancy noted yesterday evening continued this morning till No. 1 corn reached 68c for prompt delivery, and the delivery month to-morrow—an advance of 4c. In the afternoon, however, the market became weak and sunk back to 64@65—rallying again however in the evening, and closes firm at 65c. Upwards of 60,000 bushels changed hands in the course of the day, at 62c f. o. b. for canal; 64@66c for No. 1 in store; 62@63c for No. 2; and 56c for rejected. The amount in store to-day is estimated at about 280,000 bushels.

There was more activity in oats, but the market remains unchanged,—about 8,500 bus No. 1 (crop of 1858) selling at 25c in store. Rye advanced 1@2c. A small lot of No. 2 barley was sold to-day at 55c. Brewers are afraid to touch the new crop till they think it has time to be properly cured. Highwines are quiet and nominal at 22c. New potatoes continue scarce and in demand, with sales at $1.10@1.12½. Green apples still sell at lower figures—large quantities of Michigan pressing on the market. Hides quiet, and a decline of 1c on green calf. Wool firm but inactive. The clip is nearly all out of first hands, and the consignments have been very light. A lot of 1,000 lbs of the three-quarter blood fleece, was sold at 39c. Nothing doing in provisions or lard. Tallow firm. Freights dull—there being no demand for vessels.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

Friday—7 P. M.

FREIGHTS—The sch. *Fred Hill*, 10,000 bus wheat to Buffalo at 3c.

FLOUR—Sales 50 bbls spring extra at $3.50; 50 bbls do at $4; 300 bbls "Magnolia" spring extra at $4.75; 75 bbls country white winter at $5.

WHEAT—Market nominally 2 to 4c higher. No. 1 spring quoted at 66@62c. Nothing doing in extra No receipts to-day and no sales.

OATS—Steady. 200 bus sold at 25c in store.

CORN—Sales 350 bus shelled at 5oc. Prices range from this figure to 60c.

RYE—Worth 50c.

POTATOES—Now very scarce and selling to-day at $1 to $1.25.

BUTTER—Firkin 10@12c; roll 12@14c.

HIDES—Steady and firm.

EGGS—Selling at 8c in bbls.

HIGHWINES—Dull at 24½c.

WOOL—Firm at previous prices. Sales 500 lbs mixed, better than ⅓ blood, at 38½.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD, July 29.—483 bus corn, 1,200 bus oats, 350 lbs butter, 1 bbl eggs, 10 lbs sone, 1,150 lbs rags, 11,420 lbs sundries, 6,408 lbs wool.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & HORICON R. R., July 28.—965 bus oats, 6,260 lbs sundries, 1,520 lbs wool-112 bus barley, 1 horse.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR—More active and prices advanced 10@15 cts; sales 1,320 bbls at 4,70@4,80 for superfine state; 5@5.20 for extra do; 4.25@4.35 for common to good extra western; 5.05@5.10 for red hoop Ohio; 5.25@5.30 for fresh ground; 5.10@5.15 for straight hoop Ohio; closing firm. Rye flour quiet at 4.00@4.75.

WHEAT—Market firm at 1@2c better; sales 12,000 bus at 78 for Chi spring; 1.25 for amber do; 1.30 for old red Ohio; 1.32½ new do; 1.35@1.42 for new white Ky; 1.25@1.30 for new red southern; 1.50@1.58 for white do; 1.25@1.27 for mixed Mississippian.

RYE—Dull; sales 1,000 bus at 75@76.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

CORN—Heavy; sales 21,000 bush at 76@78 for old mixed western; 80 for new do; 85 for white southern; 86 for yellow do.

OATS—Lower and dull at 39@41 for state; 37@41 for common and western.

WHISKEY—Dull; sales 150 bbls at 26c.

PORK—Market heavy and dull; sales 900 bbls at 15.20@15.37 for mess; 10.75 for prime; 14.25 for thin mess; 13.25 for prime mess; 11.50@12.50 for rumps; 15 for repacked.

BEEF—Heavy; sales 250 bbls at 6@6.75 for prime; 7@8.50 for mess; 9.25@10 for repacked Chi; 12.50@15 for extra. Prime mess beef nominal. Beef steady but quiet at 15@16.

LARD—Nominal.

CUT MEATS—Lower; sales 210 pkgs at 6@6¾ for dry salted shoulders; 8¾ for packed do; 8¾ for dry salted hams.

LARD—Heavy and lower; sales 140 bbls at 10¾@10¾.

BUTTER—Firm at 12@16 for Ohio; 16@20 for State.

CHEESE—Heavy and plenty at 7½@8c.

SUGAR—20 hhsd firm; C 5 5-8, Molasses 5¾, Va 5 9-16, Rice 5¾, N O 5 7-16; Harlem 6, Reading 6¾; Pan 1,16, Ill 6¼, Cal 6¾, Toledo 6¾.

There is to be no advance in R. R. freights. The Representatives of the southern lines have gone home, after proposing concessions upon water rates in return for high rates on all classes.

BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, July 29—8 P. M.

FLOUR—Flour in fair demand, and home market firmer for the better grades; sales 1,600 bbls at 4,90 for good extra state (from spring wheat; 5,00@5,25 for fair to good extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; 5,25@6,00 for double extra.

WHEAT—Receipts, last night; Standard spring 2@3c better; sales 9,000 bus at 87, mixed red winter 1@2c; new white winter 1@1,02; prime new white Ky, part bagged, 1,08@1,08.

CORN—Quiet, and lower; sales 3,500 bus warm.

BARLEY and RYE quiet.

WHISKEY—Sales 100 bbls at 24½c.

LAKE IMPORTS—3,000 bbls flour, 7,000 bus wheat, 82,000 bus corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—5,000 bbls flour, 3,000 bus wheat.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[Per Ocean Queen.]

LIVERPOOL, JULY 19.—Breadstuffs—Closed very dull: Messrs. Richardson & Spence report flour very dull: French brands are offered at further reduction in price. American flour sells at 10s@12s 6d cental of 15 lbs. Wheat quiet but firm; western red 8s, do white 9s@9s 6d. Corn dull; European has slightly declined, owing to heavy arrivals; sales of mixed and yellow at 5s 10d; white 5s 9d. The harvest prospect favorable.

Provisions—Richardson & Spence, Bigland Athy & Co., James McHenry and others report provision market lower. Beef heavy; the auction sales have been withdrawn. Lard steady at 54@56. Tallow nominally unsold.

PRODUCE—Rosin dull at 2s6@3s0d for common. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Spirits Turpentine dull at 32s 3d@33s 6d.

LATER.—Liverpool, Wednesday.—Breadstuffs continue very dull; sales unimportant. Provisions dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, 19th.—Consols are quoted at 96⅝@96¾. American securities unchanged. The money market continues without change to note.

ARRIVALS OF MERCHANDIZE.

Per Propeller Kenosha—People's Line—Tibbits, Starkweather & Co., Agents—Mil. & Minn R. R. Dock.

FOR THE CITY.—E Haskin, 1 cask crockery; H, 6 kgs wool; E H, 50 bbls molasses; 36 bgs coffee, 15 chests tea; D Newhall, 8 bills hops; E C Hall, 5 bags hops; L Bonnell, 5 casks, 9 pkgs castings.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—J D Abbott, Sparta, 3 box drugs; E Edwards & Co, La Crosse, 158 stoves; 340 pkgs h ware; R Barrett Waukesha, 4 car 10 square slate; C M Hitchman, Stoughton, 1 box goods; E Brown Albany, 1 bbl sneer, 1 bbl rice, 2 kegs prunes; B Chenoweth, Monroe, 1 tce rice, 2 chests tea; Bassett & D, Baraboo, 8 chests tea, 1 bbl twine; S & E, Waupun, 2 pkgs h ware, 1 do drugs.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, July 29, 1859.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Cleveland, Doggett, Grand Haven
Steamer City of Cleveland, Squier, Grand Haven
Steamer Traveller, Sweeney, Chicago, 178 bbls apples 50 bbls sugar, 75 bbls potatoes, 150 kegs white lead, 250 pigs sundries
Steamer Comet, Butlin, Two Rivers, 5 bbl bbls fish, 4 bbls pork, 1 box goods
Propeller Hunter, Dickson, Chicago, 25 bbls pork, 10 do apples
Prop Her Jones, Jones, Chicago
Propeller Michigan, Hopkins, Chicago
Schooner Milwaukee Belle, Davis, Chicago

CLEARED.

Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Two Rivers
Steamer City of Cleveland, Squier, Grand Haven
Propeller Michigan, Hopkins, Ogdensburgh, 220 bbls flour; 45 bales wool
Propeller Hunter, Dickson, Collingwood, 180 bbls flour, 1,000 bus corn, 185 bbls beer, 95 bbls flour
Schooner Fred Hill, Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 10,000 bus wheat
Bark White Cloud, McTaggart, Green Bay, 2 bbls pork, 3 bbls sugar

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Vessels passed Port Colbourne Lock from 4 P. M. on the 25th of July till 4 P. M. on the 25th of July.

Bound West—On 25th: Steam tug G. King, Schr Ontario. On 26th: Schrs Ben Franklin, Coleraine, Northern Belle.

Bound East—On 25th: Bark Tiffany.

☞The following is a list of vessels passing Detroit from Wednesday noon to Thursday noon:

Up—Steamer North Star, prop. Montgomery; schrs. Robt Emmett, James Coleman, Wauregon,

☞The Detroit *Tribune* says:

The schooner *Coquette*, recently purchased by government for the lake survey service, has been tastefully fitted up and painted. She leaves to-day in tow of the tug *City Belden* for St. Clair river, where she will remain further under the charge of Lieut. Comstock. Mr. S. Childs, formerly captain of the prop. *Wabash Valley*.

LAKE AND OCEAN FLEET MARKET.—Capt. Rummage of the schr. *C. H. Walker*, writes from Liverpool to his owners, 8th inst., as follows:

"I arrived here on Saturday, the 8th inst, and have got to dock, with a stern bunth, and have to discharge the stone over the bunth into lighters. I expect to get off. I left Cardiff on the 5th of June, and made the passage from land to land in fourteen days, and was only seventeen days from Quebec to St. George Channel, and the remainder of the time was beating up the Channel.

"The *Gold Hunter* got to Cork three days after I had passed it, and the *Wilcard* arrived at same place one day after she got to us. The *Walker* made very good weather of it, considering that she encountered two gales. One from S. W. changed to N. N. E. and blowed terribly, and during it one of the men was washed overboard, and my second mate, one man, and boy left on board, and my second mate, one man, and boy left on board, and my second mate, one man, and boy left on board